

Use Farmers' Money to Make More

Now, that the fall seedling is done people are hanging time to talk again, and even to do a little thinking. A man whose elocutionary manner was bad—he made too many gestures and his voice was harsh and uncultivated—got me in a corner one day recently and unburdened himself of his summer thinking.

"Why don't you write something about the banks? I tell you what it is, young man, we people in the country and the smaller towns have got to look into this banking question. One morning when I was milking I thought of a thing about the banks that knocked me all of a heap. Before that time I had always thought them as places with lots of money, where a man could go to get his sale notes discounted, or, perhaps, if his name was good, to borrow a hundred or so to tide him over till he sold his wheat. But do you know what these banks really are? They are chronic borrowers. They have branches in every part of the country to borrow money from us farmers at a low rate of interest. Of course, the security is good, but they are simply borrowing from us every time we make a deposit. That's exactly what putting money in the bank means. We go around swelling out our chests and being proud that we have money in the bank, when we are simply lending it out at a low rate of interest."

"They get us to lend them all our spare cash and then they send it away where it helps to build up the big cities. They take it away from the small places where it should be used to improve the farms and to build up local industries. Now what are we going to do about it?" As I couldn't solve the difficulty for him off-hand I promised to pass it along to someone who might be able to give a satisfactory answer. I have no comment to make. I am simply putting this on record as a phase of country thinking. There are many more who think as this man does.—Peter McArthur, in Saturday Globe.

Selecting a Brood Sow

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The price of hogs the past two seasons will no doubt cause farmers to dip into the industry a trifle stronger notwithstanding the fact that the packers slaughter prices in a most cold blooded way as soon as opportunity affords itself. For that reason many sows have been spared the slaughter and have of late been selected for breeding.

Care needs to be taken in selecting the young pig that is intended for a brood sow. The selection should be made before the pigs are put up to finish, as it will not improve the sow to be on forced feeding but will more likely injure her. In making the selection be sure to get one with 12 or more teats so as she will be able to suckle at least 12 pigs if that many arrive in safety. Look for one with legs and feet well placed and bone of good quality, not too round. It is important that the legs be such as will carry the sow along sprightly after she has attained full size and heavy weight.

The brood sow should have a straight even back, not too broad, but with ribs well sprung, with a long deep side—flat rather than oval, with bottom line out about even with the spring of rib. The shoulder should be smooth and blended gently into the neck and side, projecting slightly wider than the side in order to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs to perform their necessary functions. This is important because if we have a hog with a weak constitution it cannot be expected to produce good vigorous or profitable feeders. A face broad between the eyes is an

indication of a good feeder. I prefer also in a sow a good thick coat of silky hair rather than thin curly or woolly stuff as I believe it denotes a better quality of meat. I like a sow also with the flanks and hams well let down. Long legs are not a necessity on the brood sow as she is not intended for travel.

In selecting for length be sure to get it between the shoulder and ham. A great many hogs are almost as long from the shoulder forward as they are backward.

Having selected a sow along the lines suggested, next in order will be to feed her liberally on bone and muscle forming foods rather than on fattening feeds as it is important to develop her well without making her too fat if the best results are to be obtained.

A Simple Method of Water Purification

A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime should be rubbed into a teacup of water. This solution should be diluted with three cups of water, and a teaspoonful of the whole quantity should be added to each two gallon pail of drinking water. This will give 4 or 5 parts of free chlorine to a million parts of water and will in 10 minutes destroy all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery-producing organisms in the water. Moreover, all traces of the chlorine will rapidly disappear.

This method of purification has been tested with Toronto Bay water inoculated with millions of bacteria. Every germ has been destroyed and it has been unnecessary to boil the water. This method should be very valuable for miners, prospectors, campers, and those living in summer resorts, where the condition of the waters might not be above suspicion.—G. G. Nasmith and R. R. Graham, Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.

Prayer of a Horse

By order of Acting Police Commissioner Rughier, who as First Deputy Commissioner has charge of the traffic squads, New York, there has been posted in every stable and other places, where police horses are kept a neatly printed card bearing this "Prayer of a Horse."

POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK

To thee, my master, I offer my prayer:

Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth and that, you know, is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unusual position or take away my best defence against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

And, finally, oh! my master, when my useful strength is gone do not turn me out to starve or freeze or sell me to some cruel owner, to be slowly tortured and starved to death. But do then, my master, take my life in the kindest way and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.



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